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fighting forces were set forth by him without a particle of "elaboration."

In short, Admiral GLEAVES produced a document which was all that an official report should be, while Mr. CREE and Mr. DANIELS produced a document which was everything such a document should not be; and if they acquire wisdom they will model their future writings on his succinct and admirable record, thus sparing us repetition of the humbling their desire to stimulate "rejoicing" brought on the country.

The Knights Errant of the Upper Air.

The same day's news which informs us that the brilliant French aviator GEORGES GUYMERE has brought down his fifth enemy airplane also reveals "complete allied mastery of the air" in the section of the battle front where the Lafayette Escadrille of American air fighters is stationed.

The names of the men of the Lafayette Escadrille are more familiar to their countrymen than the names of HAIG and PETAIN, the commanders in chief of the British and French armies. THAW, LUTHERY, ROCKWELL, PARSONS, WILLIS—we read of their exploits almost daily. There is a thrill in the tale of their flying twenty miles behind the German lines without a single enemy aviator accepting their challenge to battle.

The air warrior represents a new fashion of exhibiting individual prowess. He had no existence in former wars, and it is an interesting phenomenon that just at the time when war has come to seem superlatively a matter of machinery the airman has soared into prominence such as no type of fighter ever attained before. He is, indeed, by common consent a sort of embodiment of the cause for which he is fighting. In the old days hostile forces sometimes picked champions to settle once for all by single and mighty combat the victory of one side over the other. The aerial duel has much the same fascination, as if two knights had entered the lists.

Nor are these lone encounters merely spectacular. The sum of them means mastery of the air for ourselves or for the enemy. Without air superiority we cannot reconnoiter or guide our artillery. Everything that is undertaken in the way of offensives in France and Belgium now is made possible by the preliminary observations of the aviators and by their direct cooperation when the prepared assault begins.

The chance to exhibit personal bravery, originality and resourcefulness is one that will never be refused by the livelier spirits among men. Small wonder, in view of the feats of Americans flying in France, that upward of 3,000 young Americans were reported recently as on the waiting list for aerial training.

Enforce the Law Everywhere and All the Time.

Neither the fact that the Industrial Workers of the World boast that they are outlaws defying every legislative enactment designed to protect property and life nor their record of lawless violence and murder absolves the Government from safeguarding them. The murder of LITTLE, one of the society's executive committee, in Butte, Mont., is not less a murder because LITTLE was a fonder of disorder, and possibly the tool of Prussian enemies of the United States, than it would have been if he had led a peaceful and lawabiding life. The authorities declare that they will seek out and prosecute his assassins, and this is their manifest duty, even though the authors of the crime proclaim themselves vigilantes and pretend to act for the public weal.

In this case, as in other recent instances of mob disorder, the real question involved touches something deeper than the conduct and the purposes of the victim of the outrage. Why are citizens of Butte convinced that the vigilante committee should be revived? Why in East St. Louis, Ill., and in Chester, Pa., did mobs form and terrorize the towns? Why in New Mexico did it appear necessary to powerful elements in the community to institute a system of deportation that nobody can defend?

In our opinion the answers to these questions may be summarized in these words: The authorities, through laxness, through stupidity, through corruption, through mistaken leniency, tolerated disorder until the populations they served lost confidence in them and in the law and regarded themselves as privileged persons, informally commissioned to do as they pleased. Criminals and their hangers on were emboldened to infringe of the law; men who suffered from their depredations looked vainly to the officials for protection until they were convinced that their defense must come from their own efforts. When this stage of popular opinion is reached riots and lynchings are inevitable.

Such outbreaks have disgraced the country recently do not occur where obedience to the law is the commonplace of life. They betray the existence of antecedent conditions of slackness that bred contempt for good order and its agents long before the acts that attract attention were committed. They indict the practices that preceded them and condemn not only those who participate in them but all who permitted those practices to endure.

At present these occurrences take on a particular significance because of the necessity of national solidarity imposed on us by the war. A favorite Prussian device is to encourage internal strife among the people of countries at war with the German Government. The opportunities afforded by associations and populations which by inefficient administration have been habituated to lawlessness will not be overlooked by the Kaiser's resourceful secret agents; the disposition to disorder established by months or years of loose domestic administration will not be neglected by them, and wherever one element can be set against another this will be accomplished.

The remedy for these conditions will not be found in reacting society. In enacting new statutes or in endeavoring to remodel human nature. It lies in honest, uncompromising and tireless enforcement of the laws that are now in the books, without fear or favor. If a law is oppressive or repealed, if a law is equitable or enforced it against all, and its fairness will be demonstrated. But let no State or municipal executive invite disorder by failing to enforce any law, for from such conduct flow strife and violence everywhere and among all conditions of men.

It brought him no finer dreams of the day at Gravesend when his great old Lampighter beat Banquet and Sir Walter. The ambition to equal Canfield's was realized in a way, for District Attorney JAMES RAIDED both places the same night.

All through the hotel district are houses with a history like that of the house of the bronze door. Sooner or later the law steps in and reduces the value of the vanities about 80 per cent. One house in West Forty-fifth street was ornamented with walls of polished walnut at a cost of \$75,000, but now the patron of the table d'hôte that is there browses on his spaghetti in the soft brown radiance of the fine wood and gives it never a glance.

The day of extravagant furnishing of gambling houses in the city seems over, and the motor car, innocent cause of so much economic revolution, is the cause. It is easier, more economical, for gamblers to work near the outskirts. The patron who traveled in a hansom cab at the beginning of the century is now content to be whisked to the seashore, where the rattle of the roulette ball is denuded by the surf. A younger generation of gamblers has succeeded CANFIELD and BURRIDGE and DAVE JOHNSON. They are for sweetness and light, of course, and plenty of cold turkey for the weary traveler, but no bronze doors. They believe that if they must travel, when the police make it necessary, the fewer impediments the better. After all, the visitor is in search of excitement, and there is more of that in a stack of chips than in a door that a Doge may have coveted.

What Germany Has Won.

Three years ago to-day the two Emperors of Central Europe had just embarked on the incendiary adventure which set the whole world in flames. What has it profited them or the people over whom they ruled?

The Berlin Tageblatt in its review of the three years says that the Teutonic allies have captured and now hold about 548,737 square kilometers, or rather more than 330,000 square miles, of Entente territory. Aside from this it offers no evidence of profit from the torrent of war which Germany loosed upon the world.

Is Germany more respected than before that fateful day when the scrap of paper was torn up and the great guns opened upon Liège? Are Germans better beloved, or more eagerly sought as citizens by other nations? Are German erudition, scholarship and invention more highly esteemed? Is German trade thriving and rapidly extending in all parts of the world—or likely to in the next quarter century?

That 330,000 square miles of her neighbors' territory—every acre of which she will have to surrender—represents to-day the German gain from three years of war of unexampled savagery. What is the price she has paid?

The price in money spent, in lives sacrificed, in men crippled for life and made charges upon their communities, colossal as it is, by no means measures to Germany and the Germans the real cost of their Emperor's criminal ambitions. In these respects the other nations of the world have shared with the aggressor the burden of a bankruptcy expenditure. But Germany will for years have to pay and pay again in costly isolation.

The price she has paid at home for militarism is heavy. The burden of bankruptcy, of starvation, of sorrow and sacrifice grows daily heavier, and still the war lords proclaim that Germany is victorious.

The shadow of defeat broods over the land, but not for years to come will Germany understand how costly that defeat has been and how criminal was the lust for conquest which imposed on the world the red madness of the three years just ended.

New Form of the Ship Question.

The attention of some eminent gentlemen now in retirement may well be called to the fact that the controversy over wooden ships versus steel ships has not been settled. It has only taken a new form.

In fact it has been transferred from the office of the Shipping Board, the halls of Congress and the press to the shipyards. There it takes the form of eager rivalry to see which can be built faster and in the greater number—steel or wooden ships.

This form of controversy can be regarded with philosophy, since whichever type wins the nation gets the sorely needed ships.

The House of the Bronze Door.

It was a legend of the Tenderloin that the bronze door of the most noted gaming house in West Thirty-third street was found by STANFORD WHITE in Venice and that its cost to its owners, by the time it was ready to swing inward for business, was \$23,000. The price seems a bit stiff and the inclination is rather to believe that the door's value went up to approximate the cost of the house's spiral staircase of carved marble, which was put down at \$30,000. The stair was avowedly installed "to be talked about." With an electric elevator at hand, the usefulness of the marble steps to the third business man of fifteen years ago was negligible. The bronze door came to be talked about more than the staircase. Now, with the building devoted to another but more lawful passion, the third millinery buyer would regard the stairs as the gamster did fifteen years ago. The bronze door might be useful as a trade name, although the restaurant which exploited it did not stay. Anyway, the door is to go.

Some statisticians may yet compute the millions that have been spent in the beautifying of gambling houses by ambitious proprietors. How many young architects and decorators were able to feed their families well because John wished to outdo Dick? The house at 33 West Thirty-third street came to be what it was because CANFIELD scorned BURRIDGE's offer of \$750,000 for the famous house in Forty-fourth street and the club in the little park at Saratoga. BURRIDGE and his colleagues, FARRER, and WALSHAM, bought the house and the bronze door and built the marble staircase to attract CANFIELD's patrons. Everything was expensive and the mode of the things were in good taste. When FRED WALSHAM lived there he slept in a bed that cost \$300, although

it brought him no finer dreams of the day at Gravesend when his great old Lampighter beat Banquet and Sir Walter. The ambition to equal Canfield's was realized in a way, for District Attorney JAMES RAIDED both places the same night.

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Some Official Testimony on the Eastern Shore Experiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The enclosed letter was prompted by a clipping from your editorial page sent to the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, and probably forwarded by them to the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The letter itself states the case in answer to the editorial article. You may not be aware of the feeling created by an unfair statement appearing in a Northern paper criticising a Southern condition.

It is very evident that the editorial article was based on a limited knowledge of fact. DAVID P. RANDOLPH, WOODBRIDGE, VA., July 31.

Mr. D. Randolph, Woodbridge, Va.: I have before me a clipping from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot of this morning, with a letter from you relating to the "Eastern Shore Experiment." Evidently the Northern newspapers have gladly taken up the articles in our papers which came from the Eastern Shore, which were unauthorized and selected to print the statements which were issued by the men when they returned from the trip.

While there is more truth than poetry in the accounts which were printed, still they were very greatly exaggerated. Personally, I am a native of New England and have only been in the South for a few months, therefore would not be readily accused of trying to gloss over the actions of the farmers of Eastern Shore. While the camp of which I had charge probably suffered more inconvenience and real hardships than any other camp on the Shore, I am ready to say that the farmers were not in any way responsible for our troubles. The housing and feeding of the boys from my camp was a natural misunderstanding on his part, as he did not have the whole facts of the case. One fact which I had charge probably suffered more inconvenience and real hardships than any other camp on the Shore, I am ready to say that the farmers were not in any way responsible for our troubles. 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